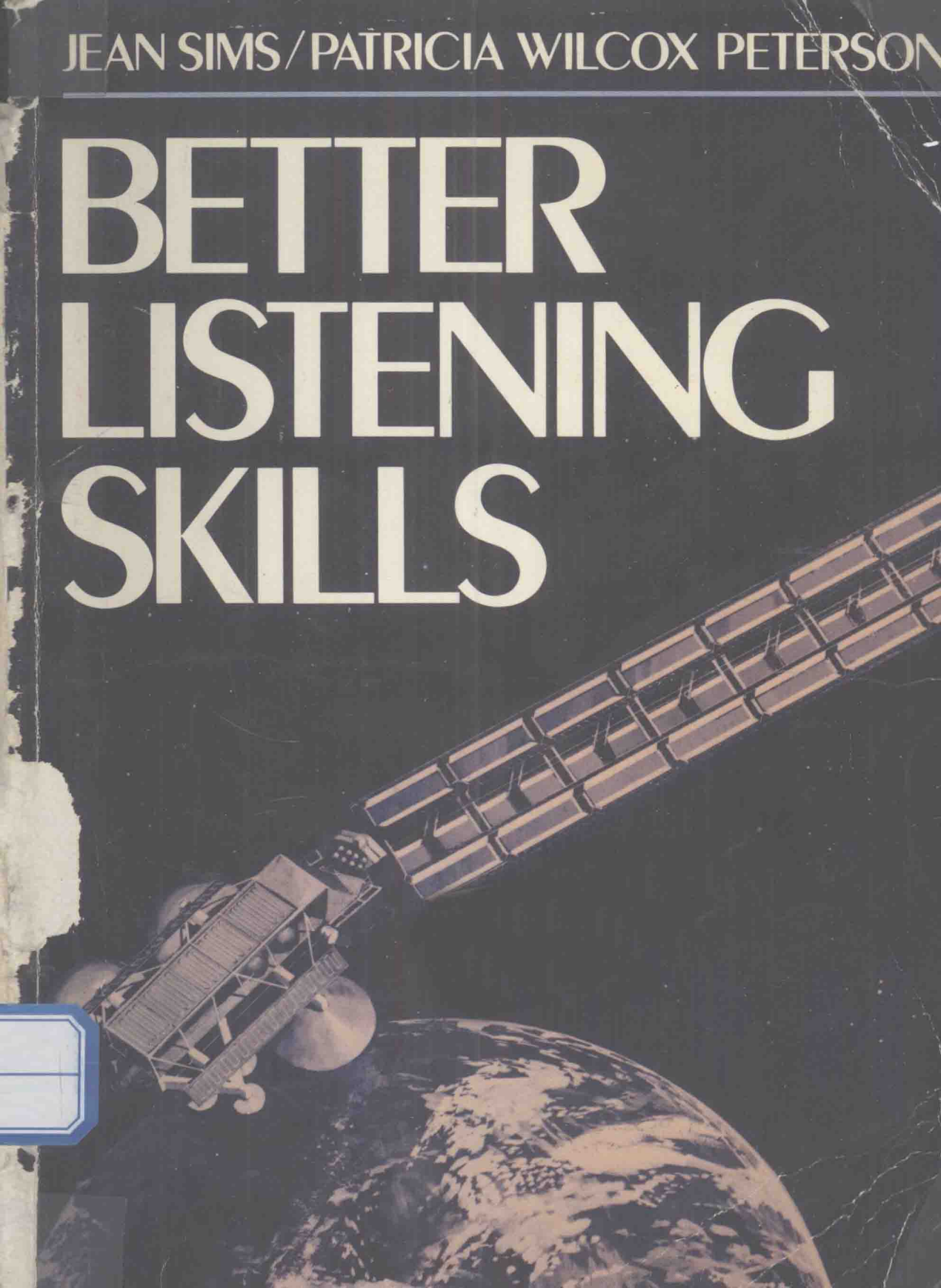
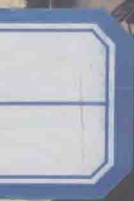


JEAN SIMS / PATRICIA WILCOX PETERSON

BETTER LISTENING SKILLS



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JEAN SIMS

University of Colorado

PATRICIA WILCOX PETERSON

University of Minnesota

Editorial/production supervision
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PREFACE

Better Listening Skills is a series of five lectures on audiotape or videotape, accompanied by a student workbook and teacher's manual. The package helps the intermediate-level ESL student develop the necessary listening skills to understand segments of spoken English that are longer than those in simple daily conversation.

Each unit is a self-contained lesson. Together the units form a carefully sequenced program that teaches the student to listen for both factual details and organizational structure. The total program can be used as an important part of a listening comprehension or study skills course, since it also includes reading and writing practice.

The student workbook is an indispensable part of the listening program. The workbook makes it possible for students to begin this kind of lecture listening very early in their program of English study. Each lecture is supported by an unusually rich number and variety of exercises to prepare, to involve, and to reinforce the student for each listening experience. Students at the intermediate level of English study should find the lectures challenging but not too difficult to understand with the help of the exercises. The topics have been selected to hold student interest. They range across a wide spectrum of academic fields: space technology, energy research, economics, medicine, and cultural anthropology. The program has been successfully used with both college-bound and non-college-bound students, and both kinds of English learners have benefited from it. *Better Listening Skills* can be used with any English learner who plans to use the language in work or studies; it can aid in under-

standing lectures, television and radio programs, movies, and verbal instructions.

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We would like to acknowledge help received from various persons and agencies in the preparation of this series. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was most helpful in providing both information and pictures for the Landsat unit. Mr. John Bayless of Solaron Corporation, Denver, Colorado, provided diagrams and explanations of solar-heated buildings for the second unit. The third lecture, "Barter: An Old Idea with New Power," was written and delivered on videotape by James A. Wills, economist. For the lecture about heart disease, "Your Personality and Your Heart," we thank most warmly Mr. Ronald Engler and Dr. Edward Machle for playing the parts of Adam and Bert, respectively. Thanks also go to Robin Elizabeth Machle, Catherine Michelle Machle Cabarga, and Jill Peterson, the children in the pictures. Finally, in gathering materials to illustrate the fifth lecture, "Cultural Change: The Anasazi," we received help from many sources. The Museums at Aztec National Monument and Mesa Verde National Park allowed us to use pictures of their ruins and artifacts. Photographers who donated their time most generously in the production of pictures were Stuart Wier and Joel Leigh Peterson.

For help in field testing and for creative criticism and suggestions, we also want to thank Ms. Mary Menogue and Ms. Marjorie Morray. For general support and professional encouragement during the writing of this project, we thank Ms. Jean Engler, director of the Intensive English Center at the University of Colorado.

JEAN SIMS
PATRICIA WILCOX PETERSON

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LANDSATS: HOPE OF THE FUTURE

INTRODUCTION TO THE LECTURE

Topic: Landsat Satellites

The Landsat satellites are two spacecraft in orbit around the earth. They photograph every part of the earth, except the North and South Poles, every nine days.

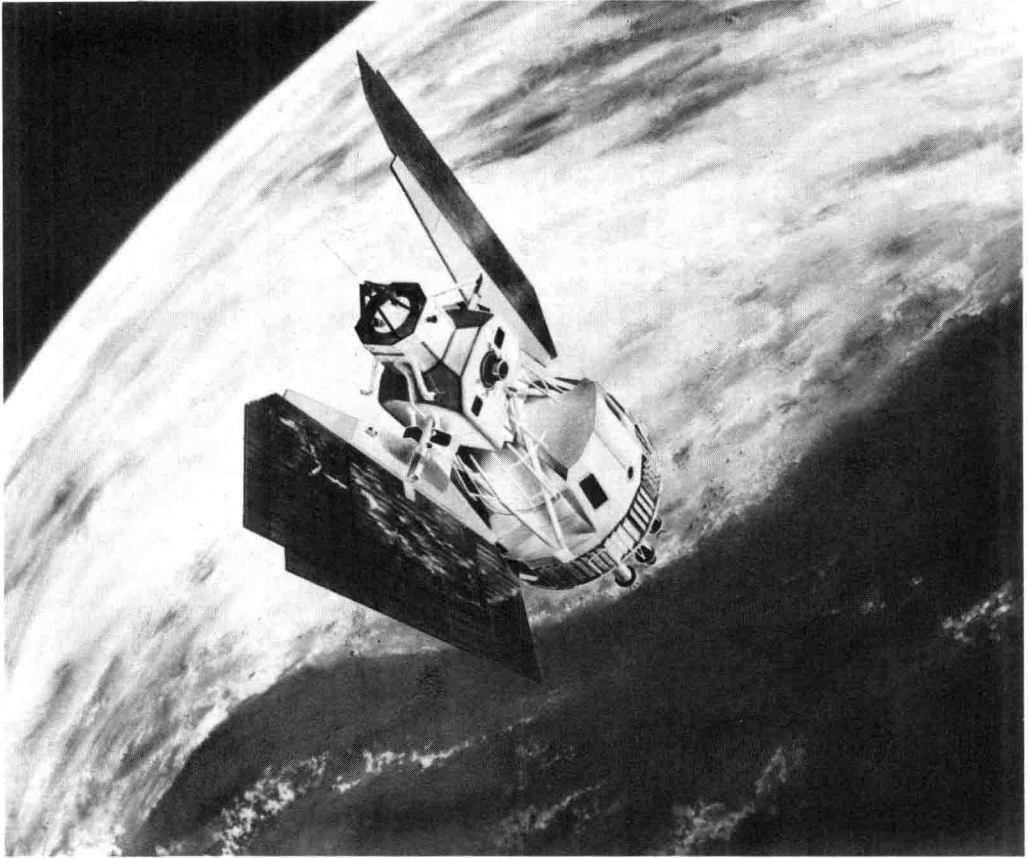
Thesis: Landsat Information Can Help Improve Our World

Through the photographs sent from the satellites, we are learning more about the earth than we have ever known before. This information can help us solve some of our current technological problems.

Organizational Strategy: Generalizations and Supporting Examples

The lecturer uses rhetorical questions to emphasize main topics. Rhetorical questions are questions that do not require an answer from the listener. Rather, the speaker answers his or her own question. Notice the use of rhetorical questions as topic headings in the outline.

Figure 1. Landsat satellite.



Photograph courtesy of National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

- I. Introduction
- II. What are Landsats?
- III. How do Landsats work?
- IV. How can Landsats be used?
- V. What are the future plans for Landsats?

BASIC SENTENCES

Directions: *Together the basic sentences provide a short summary of the main ideas in the lecture. Read and study these sentences before you listen to the lecture for the first time.*

1. The Landsats are two butterfly-shaped spacecraft that were sent into orbit around the earth in 1972 and 1975.
2. They photograph every part of the earth, except the North and South Poles, every nine days.
3. A Landsat photo is printed from black-and-white negatives through color filters to produce a false-color picture.
4. Scientists base their interpretations on the patterns of these colors rather than through observation of individual objects.
5. The first important use of these pictures is to create better maps.
6. The second use of these pictures is to help find oil and minerals.
7. Another use for the pictures is to find fresh water.
8. The fourth use is to warn us of natural disasters.
9. The fifth use is to watch crops growing around the world.
10. Future Landsats will be able to measure heat, photograph smaller areas, or search the earth with radar.

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

Directions: *Below are some additional words that may be new to you. Look up the ones you don't know before listening to the lecture.*

accurate	evolve	radar
barren	forest fire	rice
concentration	irrigate	satellite
corn	patch	soybeans
earthquake	pollution	sprinkler
		wheat

Listening Cues: Vocabulary of Numerical Order

Directions: *As you listen to the lecture, these words will help you understand the relationship of different ideas to one another.*

first	another	fifth
second	fourth	

STUDY SKILLS

The Standard Topic Outline Form

Outlining is a skill that will be useful to you when you are taking lecture notes, reading, or writing a paper. An outline shows the organ-

ization of a lecture or a written article. It is an organized list of ideas, grouped together in such a way as to show their relationship to one another.

We generally use a system of Roman numerals, Arabic numbers, and letters to show relationships. There is a standard form for using symbols to show which ideas are most important. The symbols used, in order of decreasing importance, are Roman numerals, capital letters, Arabic numbers, lower-case letters, and numbers in parentheses. The placement of the topics on the paper is important also, with the most important items farthest to the left. Lesser items are entered farther and farther to the right.

The blank form looks like this:

- I. _____
- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- II. _____
- A. _____
- 1. _____
- a. _____
- b. _____
- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- 2. _____
- B. _____

The letters and numbers are placed about three spaces to the

right of the item above. Periods are used after Roman numerals and numbers. Headings of equal importance are indented an equal distance from the left margin (notice II. 1. and II. 2). The purpose of this indentation is to make each idea easy to see and to show just how it is related to the ideas before and after it. No punctuation is needed at the end of an idea unless it is written as a complete sentence.

Some students may already be familiar with a type of outline that uses the decimal system. This outline form shows the relationship between ideas by giving a decimal rank to each idea.

1. _____
 - 1.1 _____
 - 1.2 _____
2. _____
 - 2.1 _____
 - 2.11 _____
 - 2.12 _____
 - 2.2 _____

If you know how to use the decimal system well already, you can use it throughout the rest of this listening series. If not, we suggest you learn the standard topic outline form as shown on the previous page.

STUDY SKILLS

Exercise One: Classification

Outlining is a method of classifying and organizing ideas. In order to outline, you must understand how facts or ideas are related to one another. Study the two lists of information below.

To create better maps

To find fresh water

To find oil

To watch crops growing

To warn of natural disasters

To find large schools of fish

I. Uses for Landsats

A. To create better maps

B. To find fresh water

C. To find oil

D. To watch crops growing

E. To warn of natural disasters

F. To find large schools of fish

(Notice that the grammatical form of each topic is parallel.)

The list at the left contains the same information as the list at the right. But the list at the right is organized in a more meaningful way. The outlined list shows us the relationship of the topic to the lecture as a whole.

Practice: Organize the list on the left into outline form.

Chile

Water is black.

Canada

Rock is brown.

Brazil

Diseased plants are green.

Healthy plants are red.

Italy

Iran

I. A Landsat photo is printed through color filters to produce a false-color picture.

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

II. Other countries will receive Landsat data.

A. _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

Exercise Two: Classification

In order to classify ideas together correctly, you need to know which ideas are related and which are not. In the following exercise, three words in each line are related and one is not. Decide what the related words have in common. Circle the one word that is not related to the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. photograph | picture | print | variety |
| 2. pattern | blue-green | black | brown |
| 3. accurate | observation | correct | exact |
| 4. Cape Cod | Cape Hatteras | Cape Kennedy | South Dakota |
| 5. provide | rotate | circle | orbit |
| 6. crops | disaster | plants | trees |
| 7. wheat | soybeans | acres | corn |
| 8. fires | earthquakes | concentration | storms |
| 9. recognize | launch | observe | identify |

Exercise Three: Recognizing Main Topics and Subtopics

Below is a list of sentences in random order about Landsat satellites. First, read all the sentences. Look for the best way they can be organized into an outline. Then copy each sentence on the appropriate line in the blank outline.

The Landsats are two butterfly-shaped spacecraft.

The second use is to find oil and minerals.

Scientists base their interpretations on the patterns of the colors.